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## Unworthy of Senator Bailey.

It is not our job to protect Senator PATTERSON from ingenious misrepresentation during debate in the Senate. Yet we are sure that when Strict Justice has read the Record of Wednesday last the fingers of that sternly impartial woman or goddess will itch to get hold of the nape of the neck of the junior Senator from Texas

The Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY of Texas provoked frequent laughter by repeatedly declaring that Senator PATTERSON of Colorado, in his remarks on caucus coercion earlier that same day, had likened President ROOSEVELT to ANDREW JACKSON, whom Mr. ROOSEVELT, in his "Life of Benton," described as an "ignorant, headstrong and straightforward soldier," and again as a "man of strong, narrow mind and bitter prejudices, with few states manlike qualities." Mr. BAILEY cited the President's opinion of JACKson, and attempted to use it for Mr. PATTERSON'S discomfiture by ringing the changes as follows:

"The Senator from Colorado likens the present President of the United States to a Democratic patron saint like ANDREW JACKSON."

'I doubt if the President considers it very much of a compliment to be described like ANDREW JACKSON.

dent of the United States is like Andhew Jackson."

Let the Senator from Colorado look on the picture which he draws of the President, in which | few specimens: he thens blm to Jackson.

I would like to hear the arguments that could convince the Senator from Colorado that a Presidens who usurps the legislative powers of Congress to like Annew JACKSON."

The Senator from Colorado says the President

The Senator from Colorado said nothing of the sort. What he did say, and all that he said about Mr. Roosevelt, in the way of comparison with ANDREW JACKSON, is this:

"In dealing with the great trust and monopoly question, he is making such a night as no President, except Andrew Jackson, has ever undertaken to

It requires no very penetrating intelligence to perceive that this is a very different thing from describing President ROOSEVELT as "like ANDREW JACKSON," or attempting to exhibit the two Presidents as similar in attainments, methods, temperament and other qualities of character. The perversion of a chance phrase of Mr. Patterson's by the Senaexpensive tricks of controversial rhetoric than to the order of argument reasonably to be expected of a statesman of Mr. BAHLEY's calibre in a discussion involving the rights of conscience and the constitutional duties of Senators

# Trade With Latin-America.

More than ever before the people of our trade relations with Latin-America. Various events have contributed to this end. The occupation of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico have turned the eyes of our people in that direction. The rapid economic development of Mexico and of Argentina has engaged public attention. Panama Canal matters have turned our eyes toward that region, and the pyrotechnics of Don CIPRIANO have obliged us to include Venezuela in our list of special interests. We are really beginning to notice that we have neighbors and to believe that their acquaintance is worth cultivating.

Though somewhat vaguely, perhaps, it is coming to be understood that the figures of our commerce with these neighbors have been creeping up into larger numbers. Our total imports for and that we should with joy, revel, pleasure and the calendar year 1905 were, approximately, \$1,200,000,000. One-quarter of this was accounted for by the products of Latin-America. Our \$300,000,000 account | Cities" and saw this vision: of last year is an increase of 50 per cent. over that of ten years ago. While our exports to these countries are far below of increase during the last ten years has been largely in favor of the export

the sales were about \$75,000,000. It is shirt on!" impossible to analyze this trade and with any satisfaction account for the somewhat erratic record. Our sales to Mexico and our large share of her total imports may be accounted for by her rapid development and the proximity of mar- | described shall respond to full cultivation there kets. Our debit account with Mexico last year exceeds \$51,000,000. Ten years ago it was about \$15,000,000. Cuba's \$13,000,000 purchases of 1895 are increased to \$44,500,000. The reason for this is obvious. Argentinals purchases of less than \$5,000,000 in 1895 have risen to nearly \$30,000 000. But our sale to Brazil, whose export and import trade is not widely different from that of Argentina, have fallen during the ten years from \$15,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Peru and Chile show notable increase in purchases. sman trace, and venezuela shows a de-

cline in her relatively small account. Panama, with purchases of \$7,800,000. is a new factor. Her trade was formerly of the size of the crops is desirable. included with that of Colombia. The \$10,000,000 sales to the rest of Central America are an increase of about 50 per

Domingo account, always small, shows good increase. Reckoning by percentages, the greatest increase appears in right hands. the accounts of Paraguay and Bolivia. In 1895 our sales to Paraguay were so small that no figures were given. For last year they appear as \$6,719. It is probable, however, that some American goods find their way to Paraguay via Buenos Ayres. Ten years ago Bolivia bought \$11,000. Last year she bought \$144,450. Here, also, it is probable that some of our wares are sold via Buenos

Avres or the Pacific Coast ports. The following is a statement of our sales to the various countries during the calendar year 1905:

Mexico...... \$51,181.674 | Venezuela.... \$3.208.804 Guatemala... 2.875,579 Ecuador..... 1,907,639 Salvador.... 1.473.822 Peru..... 4,287,228 Nicaragua.... 1.833.595 Chile...... 7.006,877 Honduras.... 1,583,084 Bolivia...... 144,450 blossom of the reading. Costa Rica... 1.973,796 Argentina.... 28,429,200 7.831.564 Paraguay ..... Panama..... 2.703.761 Cuba...... 44,569,812 Uruguay..... Hayti ...... 2,916,379 Brazil ...... 12,351,236 S. Domingo. 1.810,600 Colombia.... 8,635,417 Total..... \$181,761.29

Few of these countries keep their trade statistics carefully up to date, but their total import trade is probably not far from \$600,000,000 a year. We secure about 30 per cent. of it, but that high percentage is due mainly to our large share of the important trade of our neighbors, Cuba and Mexico. Our business would be doubled if we held in the rest of Latin-America the percentage

There is no reason why that increase should not be effected except our own indifference to opportunities

## Wednesday in the House

which we hold in those two instances.

More than once we have had the pleasure of searing these pages with the words that burn of the Hon. ARIOSTO APPLING WILEY of Alabama. He is a great orator, and he knows it, as he showed in the House of Representatives last Wednesday. Addressing the Committee of the Whole House and the Whole Universe, he repeated a generous slice of his remarks on the Esch-The Sensior from Colorado says that the Presi- Townsend bill a year ago. He quoted a page from himself. The quotation was worth the space. His vocabulary and his sentiments are unimpaired. A

> 'Egyptian taskmasters,' 'bowed shoulders of the common people,' 'fabulous riches,' 'baneful ends," 'sound the alarum," 'shameless orgy of spollation,' 'national disaster and ruin,' 'ominous conditions,' 'favored classes,'

After this second hand but first rate whoop for the Railroad Rate bill, he took up a domestic theme. One fault of the railroads is that they take people away from home. Mr. WILEY takes them back:

" But the people are concerned about other matters besides the railroad rate question and the regu tories. Their solicitude takes a wider range. It goes out to the family altar, the rooftree, the fire- before many years will be the most side. It is the domestic hearthstone that throws around us its benign. Christian and cheering influence. However humble, it is alike a shrine of our affections-a school of our hearts

" It is the duty of Congress, therefore, to safe guard that most hallowed of all earthly habitudes the American home-which should be a place of peace, a shelter from doubt, an abode of love, merely four square walls, though hung with Relatively, Brooklyn is a more conservator from Texas belongs rather to the less pictures and clided, but a domiclic in which our tive community. It is quieter in its that the Secretary of War "almost crushed" attachments have sway and 'where the heart has builded.' The hand of this powerful Government ought not to lift the door latch to admit within the sacred precincts of the home, where wife, student would there encounter less to mother and loved ones abide, the distilled damnawhile this body is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to invite attention to the lamentable fact that, for the sake of filthy lucre the United States are taking interest in stance. Congress has become the alder and abettor of crime by authorizing the Treasury Department sons to engage in the liquor traffic in communities where such business is prohibited by local laws."

> Thus neatly did he lug in his bill to prevent the United States from issuing a license to any person to sell intoxicating liquors in any community where the sale of it is prohibited by State or good, old fashioned, 1830 temperance

> "'Every inordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient is a devil.' Let us do our duty fearessly and honestly. Obligations confront us. If we fall to meet them bravely and patriotically misfortune will overwhelm us and calamity will enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains. applause transform ourselves into beasts."

The Hon. BENJAMIN P. BIRDSALL of Iowa quoted Dickens's "Tale of Two

Sansculottism is not dead, but only sleeping, and will be aroused. If at all, and again whirl in bloody maeistrom, not at the behest of men who our imports from them, the percentage | would obey the law, but of those who defy and set | tution and entitled to know how its it at naught."

These engaging remarks about sans-Our sales to our neighbors last year | BIRDSALL'S constituents a brutal coun- employed by its administration. It fails reached a total of \$180,000,000. In 1895 sel to their Representative: "Keep your

prophesied that Kansas City will abolish famine if the railroads do their duty: "The city as a centre, describe a circle with a radius of 200 miles, and when the fertile acres so

abroad, unless the splendid product shall be left | in which it neglected its duties and comto perish where it grows for want of transportation." The Hon. Charles R. Thomas of those who seek its aid or notify it of

strawberries be protected: " We had, during the last strawberry season, in my section of the country a car famine, and I want | ditions its agents are supposed to pre-

The railroads sometimes find them- of beasts for which it was organized is selves powerless to prevent "car famines." | shockingly neglected. It is these dere-Doubtless the Government knows their lictions, and not the internal concerns business better. The Senate should of the organization, that have caused it Colombia shows a good increase in a amend the bill so as to prohibit washouts, blizzards and other little accidents.

cent. over those of 1895. The Haytian with being a Populist and he will thrash give an earnest of its usefulness by

less than that of 1895, and the Santo Kansas and Nebraska are not in condi- within its jurisdiction if it is to command tion to thrash anybody. They have got coupon cutter's cramp in their strong

The Hon, HENRY CLAY SULZER of New York was in an amending frame of mind. His brevity and concision-he reads TACITUS every morning before breakfast-should have spared him an unworthy gibe from Georgia:

" Mr. SULZER-Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard

on the point of order. Mr. ADAMSON -- The gentleman had time granted to him yesterday. I think all amendments ought to be limited to at least 9,000 words." [Laughter.]

Mr. Sulzer offered an amendment tion and providing for a Secretary of Transportation at a salary of \$17,000 a year less than he has refused to take from the minions of capital. Choked off by a point of order in the heat and

One curious scene and question must not be omitted:

" Mr. GAINES of Tennessee rose. The Speaker-For what purpose does the

gentleman rise?" For what purpose does the sun rise? For what purpose does the tide rise?

The Hon. WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN made a full set of remarks. For the present they are held in cold storage.

And can it help it?

## A City of Universities.

Projects for the establishment of a great Brooklyn university have been under consideration at various times for many years past, but never have they attained the definitive shape which has now been given to them by the report of a committee of which Mr. GROUT is the chairman.

But is such an institution needed and would not its development be largely at the cost of other long established colleges and universities of New York? In this city there are already two universities, both large, and Columbia has become one of the greatest universities of the world. It is richly endowed, yet the trustees have much difficulty in meeting its increasing expenses. President BUTLER has explained that it could put to needed uses ten millions more. The New York University requires a large amount of money for its full development. The city itself supports two free colleges, the one for men and the other for women, and especially the College of the City of New York under the presidency of Dr. FINLEY is pushing forward to a high place among the educational institutions of this country. Its college degrees mean very much canal job cry. They might as well bave more than they did before he came from | said: Princeton to become its head. It is true, however, as the advocates

of a Brooklyn university allege, that the convenience of Brooklyn students would be subserved by an institution of the kind within their own borough, which freight money: populous in the city of New York. A great community has become an almost requisite site for an important university in our time. The machinery of civilization which the great town de- this is fact, not fancy. velops affords valuable university training in itself, but the advocates of the watched over by household gods upon whose altars | project in Brooklyn say, and with some burns the incense of heaven; a hive 'where all force, that the social conditions there habits and more serious in its views of things. Very likely the university divert him from his study than he would find in Manhattan; yet on Morningside liquor traders. I take advantage of this occasion. Heights, the site of Columbia, quiet pre- | perfectly able, particularly in view of his vails and there is about the institution a scholastic atmosphere. Moreover, with our present rapid transit facilities and those soon to be added, the difference in time in getting to Morningside Heights | The Son of Heaven to President Roosevelt. of the Government to grant legal permits to per- and to a distant situation in the wide area of Brooklyn is or will be inconsiderable.

We do not say this with any intention of opposing this project of a Brooklyn university, and we are inclined to think that the opposition would be useless if it were made. A committee of one local laws. His peroration breathes the hundred of the most prominent citizens spirit-if the phrase is permissible-of of that borough are lending their aid to the scheme, a general plan of organization has been adopted and a bill conferring the requisite powers on the Brooklyn university is to be introduced

in the Legislature, probably next week. It may be assumed, therefore, that this city of New York is destined before tollow in our train. Oh, that men should put an long to be the seat of another university, or three in all, besides two public colleges and several colleges of religious

# Public and S. P. C. A.

As the public contributes to the support of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals it is interested in the bookkeeping methods of that instimoney is spent. The general dissatisfaction with the society, however, does culottism may suggest to some of Mr. not spring from the financial methods conspicuously to do the work for which it was organized, and this failure, rather The Hon. EDGAR C. ELLIS of Missouri | than its neglect to publish its receipts and expenditures, accounts for the bad odor in which it now finds itself.

Many citizens have written to THE SUN and to the other newspapers giving details of the inefficient services percan be no want anywhere at home and no famines formed by the society, stating incidents plaining of the impertinence with which North Carolina insisted that Tar Heel tasks it should do are treated. The policemen of the society are not found where they should be on duty, the convent remain uncontrolled, and the care

to lose confidence and respect. By compelling the officers of the society The railroads must always be able to to conduct its affairs in a businesslike move the crops. To that end, regulation manner its members will be doing a part of their duty, but if they stop with The Hon. Amos R. Webber of Ohio | this they will not restore it to public said that "go out into the States of Kansas | esteem. It will be necessary for the and Nebraska to-day and charge a man | society to reform all its methods and account of \$3,000,000 is about \$2,000,000 you on the spot." The truth is that really preventing cruelty to animals

the confidence of the public and justify the Legislature in conferring power upon it.

## Three Days in Office.

"Are we sheeps?" This incisive query, propounded by a bibulous intruder, upset the harmony and diminished for a time the enthusiasm of the Municipal Ownership city convention at Carnegie Hall in October last. There was no answer. Then the intruder repeated the inquiry. There was more laughter, and, as the interrogator was led away from the platform upon which he had creating a Department of Transporta- secured standing room, he repeated: "Are we sheeps? If so, the wolves will eat us."

The word of prophecy comes sometimes from the lips moistened and the tongue thickened by spirituous refreshments. The inquiry of October was answered in February by the Hon. Ros-ERT BAKER, a persistent and dauntless foe of every form of tyranny, combination, privilege, prerogative and injustice. Those who share the views and the prejudices of the three-day Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries are not sheeps. The wolves will not eat them. They are lions in independence, even if the protests they emit sometimes sound rather the bray than the roar.

No sheeps in BAKER's fold; no food they for the ravenous wolves of corporate aggression and authority. Speak they must, speak they will, and woe to him who would suppress or restrict their sonorous protests against what is! So the Secretary of the Dock Department is now down and out, after an official career of two protests, two interviews, one letter of acceptance and one letter of resignation, all within three days.

The question of the bibulous intruder at Carnegie Hall three months ago is answered sternly and defiantly in the negative. The foes of privilege are not sheeps. No office, however honorable, and no salary, however generous, can make mutton of them.

Secretary WILSON of the New York Chamber of Commerce will say in his forthcoming annual report for 1905 that the foreign imports received at this port in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were of the value of \$695,166,950, against \$503,479.947 for all the other ports of the United States. Also, he will say that in the same year the exports from New York amounted to \$618,294,631, compared with a total of \$996,361,184 for all the other American ports. In view of these figures, what becomes of the cry of the "decadence of New York as a shipping centre"? That was the Odell \$101,000,000 "\$101,000,000 for the grafters first, and the Erie Canal last (if any left), or it's all up with the port of New York.

Note also the carrying distribution of our entire foreign commerce in 1905, and the showing of the loss of hard earned American dollars paid to foreigners for

By foreign vessels. 
 By American vessels
 363.540.000

 By land vehicles
 282.545.000
 By land vehicles

More than six times as much in foreign as in American vessels! Congress is respectfully but insistently reminded that

Certain comments in THE SUN on the noncursing of Mr. WAL! ACE were conditioned upon the trustworthiness of the report of beautiful feelings cluster like beer and their honey are more suitable for the student than his testimony. Mr. WALLACE explained dew bring': a temple of holy revealings; not the bustle and distractions of Manhattan. yesterday that he is the victim of the stenographer, and that what he really said was him, or "all but crushed" him.

This makes an important difference in the argument as to Mr. WALLACE's competency as a witness. It is obvious that while he could never testify with knowledge as to how nearly he came to being cursed, he is eminent qualifications as an expert engineer, to state with scientific accuracy how nearly he came to being crushed.

The Sun of Cornell University, where the tained on Thursday and Friday, prints this Emperor of China to President Roosevelt The Emperor of China to the President of the nited States of America, erecting:

With the increasing years of friendly intercourse the relations between China and the United States have become closer and more intimate. United States Government has long been known for its excellent organization by the adoption of new principles of government with satisfactory and beneficial results.

As we contemplate the existing condition affairs, with a firm determination to improve th present order of things, we desire to avail ourself of your close friendship and neighborly kindness to obtain the necessary information for compari-

with a view to proper selection son, with a view to proper selection.

Therefore, we have appointed Tal Hung Chi, junior vice-president to the board of revenue, and Tuan Fang. Governor of the Province of Hunan, to be commissioners, with instructions to proceed to the United States and study the political system of your country In these high officials we have long reposed our

trust and confidence by reason of their careful attention to current affairs and their clear knowledge of political requirements.

We have commanded them to present respectfully to your excellency this letter to your exceland make known to your excellency our

desire in this matter.
We trust that your excellency will receive them favorably, so that they may be able to study the theory and practice of your governmental system to the best advantage and obtain the necessary information for future use. For your friendly

assistance in this matter we offer to your excellency

Written this 9th day of the 8th moon in the 31st year of Kwanghsu (September 7, 1905).

The letter was written on fine parchment and carried in a silk covered case. It was

Two Cents a Pound. We'll have a new tea kettle, wife. When copper is Two cents a pound When copper is Two cents a pound We'll have a trolley by the door. The price of 'phones will tumble lower And tin and zinc will be no more Two cents a pound

We'll have more pennies for to "blow

When copper is Two cents a pound We'll have more "coppers" on the row When copper is Two cents a pound Our strings will all be copper wire When copper is Two cents a pound

We'll pave the streets with copper bricks When copper is When copper is
Two cents a pound
No more for houses stones or sticks When copper is Two cents a pound.

This copperpated Boston gent-We'll have Sir Tom for President When copper is Two cents a pound.

THE CZAR AND THE MONEY LENDERS. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.-Most of what

s passing in Russia's present stage should tend to confirm in their belief the people who hold that the age of miracles is past. Since the great strikes of the public services ended the revolutionary party has furnished no evidence that it can of itself set up in complete working order a democratic commonwealth. The signs are all the other way. The social organism even in a young country like Russia is far too comolex; the existing system has its roots too deep and its branches too far spread to be made to disappear after one bad shock at the hands of the labor unions. The Russian people are still practically unanimous in their prayer that the system may yet be got rid of; but they do not now expect it to happen in the wonderful way that seemed to be in sight during the Government's stroke of paralysis last November. They have come back to hoping that events outside of their control will again favor their cause. While the Japanese were holding down the Russian army in Manchuria the Russian civilian was almost able to get on his feet at home. He was thrown back again only when the army was again at the service of the internal bureaucracy His new hope is that as it transpires that the housekeeping expenses of the bureaucracy and its instrument, the autocracy, cannot be met without a large fresh supply of ready money, the money will not be forthcoming except as a loan to a representative government. There is convincing evidence that the necessity of solving this money problem has been the salvation of the imperial duma.

to Berlin and Paris as official money seeker was instructive to the Government in a way that has made the early convocation of a moderately constituted duma a matter of urgency. It is not concealed among the Ministries that if M. Kokovtseff could have brought back the cash the duma would have been whittled down to harmlessness or put back indefinitely, like so many of the Czar's other promises. M. Kokovtseff not only got nothing, but he had to learn in Paris that the last desperate makeshift in the way of raising the wind was forestalled and as far as possible forbidden by Russia's chief creditor. The only new money from France, he learned, is money to be applied exclusively to maintaining the exchange value of the ruble. It is to prevent the Russian Government tampering with its own currency by note issues which, however ruinous to commerce, would help it along for some time to come. It can scarcely attempt this now; and yet it cannot touch the gold that France may advance to maintain the gold standard. for that gold is to remain in Paris.

M. Kokovtseff's experience in his journeys

The practical effect of this is exaggerated by the revolutionaries; but it is all the same the dominating factor in Russia's immediate future. When hastily convoked workmen's and peasants' unions passed resolutions last November repudiating all loans that Russia might raise after the date of the Emperor's manifesto, the foreign bankers were probably not so much scared as the resolution passers believed or as it has sometimes suited the conductors of political prosecutions to pretend. But the situation is much different now. The strikers have delivered their onslaught and have not captured the citadel. Yet the weeks and months pass and the productive activity of the country remains dead; it offers that bleakest of all spectacles of a national struggle which has temporarily failed and at the same time of Government authorities who seem permanently defeated. Foreign investors are not going to sink money in a Serbonian bog like that, The only hope of approaching them now is through men of kindred feelings and simmeans that the Government has now set itself, even if wholly with the idea of self-preservation, to get moderate men really representative of the small but efficient class of Russian society who belong to the ilar social position to their own, which leading business families

The most influential member of this party at present is Alexander Gutchkoff, brother of the Mayor of Moscow. He is a man of 40, son of a rich manufacturer, whose business has long been a joint stock company, in whose management the sons are not concerned. They both attempted to enter public life in the Plehve days, when the law of the land was to strangle public life. But they were wealthy and they were not extremists, and they escaped both exile and prison. Alexander was in the Transvaal during the Boer war administering the Russian subscriptions for the Boer hospitals, and he was in Mukden simlarly engaged with the zemstvo funds of the Red Cross when the Japanese captured him. He is a man with much more than the ordinary Russian's spirit of adventure and knowledge of the outer world, His faculties of leadership have so far displayed themselves chiefly as persistence and downrightness, and unlike the vast majority of politicians he is an anti-sentimentalist. Personally his sympathies are all against repudiation or any kind of oguery, as it would seem to men whose affairs rest on business honor; but as he is ananti-sentimentalist and downright person he has told the Czar that the facts of the situation are too strong to be overcome and that he cannot raise money either here or abroad henceforth except with the sanction of an assembly such as the Czar promised three months ago. He has been istened to from reasons of policy because he is chief of the "Union of the Manifesto of October 17," whose entire purpose is to help the fulfilment of the reforms which the Czar then promised. Neither the Czar nor Witte quite sees how they can throw into jail and prosecute for treason men who have volunteered to help them to carry out their own promises

Thus M. Gutchkoff and his followers enjoy considerable immunity from Government annovance while they seek adherence for their candidature as the Centre party of the duma. In times of violent crisis Centre parties have often the habit of getting crushed to death, but Russia is in many things an exception to the crisis experiences of older nations which have emerged from them. It is at any rate noteworthy that the only party which is taking the duma honestly and earnestly and has most of its followers free to vote has declared for supervision by the elected members of the National Council of the money raised for the Government. If they can establish that principle they have it in their power to make the bureaucracy their instrument and not their master, and that is as much as the most sanguine of them hopes for.

The Fine Art of Putting Things TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of this morning, more especially with reference to the "iliustration of the art of putting things, I am reminded of the German officer who in de scribing an entertainment at which he had been guest, said: "It was fine. It was more that legant. Why, we almost drank champagne."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This brie and authentic dialogue seems to illustrate what you say about the "art of putting things" "Bridget-Will yez wurrk far folve in a family?
"Della-Ol'll not wurrk fer any in a family, but
Ol'll shtay wid 'em."

W.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

HAZING. An Intelligent Opinion of Its Causes and

Benefits. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-"Sister of a Hazed Middy" just about hits the nail on the head in her letter published in this morning's SUN. Too much is invented by irresponsible persons for the purpose of making a story about hazing. In 1876 there were lurid stories about hazing, one writer even alleging that the plebes were compelled on wintry nights to go out in the grounds, attired in their nighties only, climb trees and sing different songs from different limbs. Other yarns in that article have slipped my

memory, but they had about as much foundation as that one, which was none at all.

Hazing went on, but it did not take place n the grounds of the academy. That hazing has a disciplinary value is undeniable, for hazing in its essence is a process of rubbing off the sharp corners, idiosyncrasies and

hazing in its essence is a process of rubbing off the sharp corners, idiosyncrasies and eccentricities of the plebemores, and few indeed are they who are not bettered by it. I do not refer, of course, to brutalities (I never saw any brutality, either as hazee or hazer, aithough my lips once bled from trying to masticate a book that was too broad across the back), and I was a regular attendant at "Parsons' Menagerie of Trained Animals," which would have raised the dead almost had they been exhibited here, and other schools of discipline where the plebes learned to control their risibles, else they had to "wipe off that smile."

The Naval Academy, as Admiral Brownson pointed out some years ago, has a twofold function, the education of the mind and the formation of character. Under all the conditions, I think I am not out of the way in saying that most graduates of the academy regard hazing as playing a controlling part in breaking in the youngsters for their life's work, and that a highly beneficial part, too. I am using the word hazing here, but I refer to such things as "Sister of a Hazed Middy" mentions (fishing with a pinhook out of the window for a lost smile, furling a sail from the top of a wardrobe, menageries, &c. Standing on the head I never saw or heard of until recently.

Ridleulous! Of course: but what do you

Standing on the head I never saw or heard of until recently.

Ridiculous! Of course; but what do you do with a forward person, or one who is aggressive or pushful? Do we not sit on them, cut them with sarcasm, ridicule them to their face, and in numberless other ways proceed to rub off some of their corners and reduce the sizes of their hats? And is not that the same thing as hazing in its essence?

After graduation I slided all the other steerage officers in reducing to reasonable size the head of an ensign who had just come off the European station, and when we had reduced the swelling he became a good shipmate. And just let me tell you that if you want to have a good navy, officers and men must be reasonably good shipmates with each

nust be reasonably good shipmates with each Hazing, in the sense I am here using the

Hazing, in the sense I am here using the word, goes on all the time on shipboard, probably since the process of adjustment to environment inevitably leads to chaff, kidding, "sar-asm," and the whole lot of methods whereby men protect themselves against the sharp corpors in other men. If you will look up the official definition of hazing you will find that "annoying, rendering ridiculous," &c., are among the matters included under hazing.

Let us have some common sense.

Let us have some common sense. New York, Feb. S. U. S. N. A.

Demand for a Chair of Wit and Humor TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It appears to me that the practice of hazing in certain institutions where young men are receiving a liberal education is due to the want of another professorship. If those institutions had a professor of wit and humor, who could teach the students what real wit is, they might be made to understand that to drag a lower classman from his bed at midnight and pump ice water on him or to stand him on his head instead of being witty is extremely silly and denotes a pitiful lack of wit on the part of the perpetrators. When-

extremely sally and denotes a pittitul fack of wit on the part of the perpetrators. Whenever there is a trial of hazers the court appears to take the wit for granted, and only to inquire whether it was somewhat more excruciating than the victim could safely bear. Perhaps the members of the court would themselves be benefited by attending the lectures of the proposed professor.

Some of your recent correspondents have repeated the common plea that hazing, or some equivalent of it, is necessary to develop courage and endurance in the young soldier or sailor. And a similar plea has been made in defence of football. Those who offer this argument must be but indifferently acquainted with history. When our great civil war broke out thousands of young men stepped at once into the ranks from farms, from printing offices, from ounting houses, from law offices, from shoe shops, from tailor shops—from every peaceful occupation—and they made the best soldiers the world has ever seen. If you think this declaration is mere rhetoric, look at the record. On the other hand, one Billy Wilson raised in this city a regiment composed entirely of toughs, pugilists and thugs, thoroughly familiar with the strength, nor is gentless weakness. Horse-play is but a primitive kind of humor, and slang is not wit. The hazings that have been described in the public prints are only stale slang translated into action. New York, Feb. 8. Rossiter Johnson.

# CLEAN CURRENCY.

System of Post Checks Urged as Cheap and Effective. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Money

Changer" is right when he says that "public de-cency and public health demand clean currency," but it is not necessary that the Government should he put to any expense in the matter, as it would be if Representative Fowler's bill should be passed. The post check system proposed by C. W. Post, in a bill introduced by Representative Gardner of Michigan, is a more efficient method for retiring the old, dirty, disease spreading currency and supplying fresh, clean bills, not only without cost, but absolutely with a profit to the Government. Mr. Post's proposition is that the one, two and five dollar bills shall be convertible into postal money orders by merely writing the name and address of the payee in blank spaces provided for that purpose on the faces of the notes. In this onger available for use as currency, may be mailed to any one anywhere in the United States as the money orders of to-day are. The payee may collect a new bill at the post office, or may deposit it with his bank and let the bank collect it. postmaster, when he has redeemed the order by paying its face value, will forward it to Washingon, where it will be destroyed and a new not issued in its stead. The expense will be

money order, and it will more than pay the cost of issuing the new bill. Until the bill has been thus converted into a money order it will be cur . just as the bill of to-day is It is needless to go into the obvious advantage of this plan of simplifying the postal money order business (which will do away with the necessity of going to and waiting in post offices, the payment of more or less onerous fees, &c.), nor into the saving to the Government of the salaries of the oney order clerks and bookkeepers and auditors in the post offices of the country and the Treasu and Post Office departments in Washington neces sary under the present system.

postage stamp, which the sender will affix to the

bill and cancel with his pen-this is the only ex

pense he has to meet in providing himself with a

Mr. Post's proposition (which is opposed by Schator Platt, because, as he himself has very frankly said, it will interfere with the money order usiness of the express companies, of one of which he is president) will give the relief that Mr. Fowler's bill is intended to secure, and, as will be seen, a great deal more, not at an increased expense to the Government, but with a great saving to it and

Mr. Post will reap no revenue if his scheme is adopted-his copyright has been assigned to the

## Hired a Poet. From the Cheraw Citizen.

We take pleasure in announcing that D. M. Clark of Angelus is now regularly on the staff of the Carolina Cilizen, occuping the chair of poetry. Mr. Clark will furnish at least one original production weekly. We present this week "November Nineteen Four," a pathetic bit of verse, which the support has dedicated to the premove the staff of the reservoir. author has dedicated to the memory of a lady. In the order named we will publish the following verses by Mr. Clark: "Friendship," "In Good Old Summer Time" and "Choosing One of Two." These will be followed by others, and as spring approaches we think we can promise our readers some choice sentimental productions from the pen of our bright

Call for Greenhut. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Has the

recent wave of reform closed up the joints of Arkansas City and liushed forever the tongue o old man Greenhut? I hope he will soon have his license renewed PORER PLAY, Feb. 8.

Sweet Sourness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: vinegar is not only a recollection of childho

but an existing fact, in this city NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb.

NEW YORK'S POLICE. Men and Pay in the Department When the

Year Began. Police Commissioner Bingham reported he number of men enrolled in the police force on January 1, with their pay, in his recent appeal to the Aldermen for an appropriation

as follows: 1 Commissioner of Police 3 Deputy Commissioners, at \$4,000 2 Inspectors of police, at \$5,000 14 Inspectors of police, at \$3,500. 85 Captains of police, at \$2,750. 411 Sergeants of police, at \$2,000. 251 Detective sergeants, at \$2,000... 578 Roundsmen, at \$1,500..... 965 Patrolmen, at \$800 ..... 415 Patrolmen, at \$900. 434 Patrolmen, at \$1,150..... 246 Patrolnien, at \$1£50 ..... 427 Patrolmen, at \$1,400 ..... 6,197,800 23 Surgeons, at \$3,500. Superintendent of telegraph
 Asst. superintendent of telegraph...
 Asst. superintendent of telegraph... 

2 Boller inspectors, at \$1,300 ...... Of these a sergeant, two roundsmen and sixty-eight patrolmen are paid out of the Health Department appropriation, compris-Health Department appropriation, comprising the sanitary police, and eight patrolmen assigned to duty under the Tenement House Commission are paid from its appropriation. The cost of advancing patrolmen to hig or grades in 1908 will be \$297,000.

Besides these members of the regular police force the department employs clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, firemen, plumbers, carpenters, roofers, painters, harness makers, hostlers, a photographer, matrons, engineers and others to the number of 163, gineers and others to the number of 168, whose salaries will amount to \$184,196.58 during the year.

### Dr. Huntington on the Activities of Grace Parish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a friendly editorial comment upon the Grace Church year book for 1905-06 you observe that during the present rectorship a transformation has taken place in Grace parish very similar to that at St. George's under Dr. Rainsford. This is a serious, though doubtless an unintentional, misrepresenta-tion of the facts in the case. When I came to Grace Church in 1881 no such state of thin existed as was in evidence at St. Geo about that time. On the contrary, I fo a prosperous church, fully equipped for wor every sitting rented, and all of the more portant forms of benevolent effort firm established. Since then there has been healthy progress, but, for the most part, has been progress along lines more or less

distinctly indicated before I came. It does not seem right or just that the brilliant record of Bishop Potter's episcopate should efface the memory of the solid work done by him during the sixteen years of his tenure of office as rector of Grace Church.

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON. GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, Feb. 9.

Card From Edmund C. Stedman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit

me to state that I am receiving from various newspaper offices manifold copies of a vilent letter addressed by Mr. Tracy Robinson to the Hon. William H. Taft, each of which copies, I am informed, had been sent out wit the request: "If rejected, please send to Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., Bronxville, N. Y. The same letter reaches me in print from

other papers. I have never seen or heard of this letter until the present juncture. Under no con-ceivable circumstances would I have assented to any connection with it or with the matter to which it relates. It was an act of great audacity for Mr. Robinson's associate in con troversy to send it forth with my address. E. C. STEDMAN

BRONXVILLE, Feb. 8. Yes. Even by "Subsidy."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. You have said it! The sanest word recorded about the revival or restoration of our merchant marine What earthly difference can it make whether

by subsidy, bounty or any other means name the American flag is restored to its proper place at the front of the world's carry -This is common sense and patriotism, and

the writer hopes you will do all it is possible for a great journal opinion to demand of Congress legislat that will insure "the spread of our trade peace and the defence of our flag in war. President Roosevelt is right; WILLIAM JAMES GOULDING

# Up to Date Directory Maps

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to SUN, under the caption "Reasonable Wish of a City Directory Student," some person signing him-self or herself "C." takes exception to the men which accompanies the Trow General Director the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronz Replying would say that if "C what he preaches-that is, be up to date-he consult the current issue of the directory putting himself in public print. Had he done he would find the Williamsburg Bridge corre reported in the present edition of our New map; he would not find the tracks of the road along the edge of the Government Canthe reason that this improvement was only pleted within the past week. Spuyten Creek has not yet been filled up, and it is not method of the publishers of the directory to an

ticipate events Regarding the line of the subway, we would so that in the lower section of the city the streets under which it passes are occupied on the surface. by trolley lines, which are portrayed by a chara on the map and it would be impossible to pla another character on the line of those streets In closing permit us to say that accomplished improvements (not unfinished or premeditated ones) in the public thoroughfares of this city and

noted on our maps and guides each year. WILLIAM H. DATES. Manager Trow Directory, Printing and binding Company. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

# From the Westminster Gazet

The announcement made a day or two ago that Mr. Roger Fry had been appointed curator of the paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of New York will be received with mingled satisfaction and regret-satisfaction that the talents and schol ship of one of our most accomplished critics sho neet with adequate recognition, and regre they should be lost to this country soon as it does on that of Sir Caspar Purdon C this appointment has a special significance present time. What it means is that not only the Americans discernment and pro choosing the best men that are to be had. the practical good sense to offer them opportunities which make these ap-particularly attractive. They do not their officials by absurd restrictions and they give them a much freer hand than the get here, and (what is particularly alluhead of a museum) their budget of expend much more generous. The appointment Fry removes one of the most likely and candidates for the vacant directorship of tional Gallery ...

Shirtsleeves and Circulation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SI decent man eats in his shirtsleeves. I diss and think it would be a good thing for e-to keep off his coat whenever possible also a man would be better without a figh to choke him and interfere with the cir. The next best thing would be to wear co or one and a half sizes too large. How does a man become indecent or criminal cating in shirtsleeves? Many very good me

reluding ministers. As to removing hat in stores it would be a good idea, as benefit the scalp. The fewer articles man encur bers also body with the better is his health New York, Feb 9 A. H. I. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

# The Japanese Catch of Steamships

From the Corean Daily News. Since the beginning of the war the Japan as captured more than fifty steamers, aggi- se 62,000 tons. Most of these vessels wiff, 8338 Nicht Nicht, be offered for sale to the publi mating 1,000 tons at 100,000 yen, the receipt the sale will amount to 16,200,000 yea, which the Government will devote to the funds red

for the post bellum enterprises.